Amendments to the Specification:

Please after paragraph 59, please insert the following paragraphs:

FIG. 19 is a cross section view illustrating an LCD panel where the first embodiment is employed; and

FIG. 20 is a cross section view illustrating an LCD panel where the second embodiment is employed.

Please rewrite paragraphs 103-107 as follows:

FIG. 19 is a cross section view illustrating ~~In~~ an LCD panel in which the first embodiment is employed. As shown, a transflective LCD device 99 includes an array substrate AS, a color filter substrate CS, and a liquid crystal layer 400 interposed between the array substrate AS and the color filter substrate CS. Over a substrate 100 of the array substrate AS, gate lines (not show) and data lines 118 are disposed perpendicularly crossing to each other so they define unit pixels P. As described before, two of the gate data lines are side by side, thereby forming the twin gate and data lines, respectively. The unit pixel P includes checked-patterned first to fourth sub-pixel regions. A1-A4. Each of the first to fourth sub-pixel regions A1-A4 has a transmissive portion B and a reflective portion. D. The transmissive portions B of the first to fourth sub-pixel regions are come together in the middle of the unit pixel. P. Near a crossing of the gate and data lines, an amorphous thin film transistor T is disposed. The amorphous thin film transistor T includes a gate electrode 102, an amorphous silicon active layer 110, a source electrode 114 and a drain electrode. 116. A passivation layer 120 is formed over an entire of the substrate 100, but has an opening OP that corresponds to the transmissive portions B of the first to fourth sub-pixel regions A1-A4.

In the color filter substrate CS, a black matrix 302 is disposed on a rear surface of a substrate. 300. The black matrix 302 corresponds to the amorphous thin film transistor T, the gate lines (not shown) and the data lines. 118. A color filter layer 304 having red, green and blue colors is also disposed on the rear surface of the substrate 300, and overlaps the black matrix 302. The red, green and blue colors of the color filter layer 304 correspond to the sub-pixels A1-A4, respectively. A common electrode 306 is formed on a rear surface of the color filter layer 304.

In ~~this~~ the transflective LCD device shown in FIG. 19, the liquid crystal layer 400 has a first thickness in the transmissive portions B and a second thickness in the

reflective portions D because the passivation layer has the opening OP that corresponds to the transmissive portions B. This thickness difference in the liquid crystal layer 400 equalizes the distance though the liquid crystal (and thus phase difference) that the light travels between the transmissive mode and the reflective mode. Accordingly, a high resolution transflective LCD device is produced.

FIG. 20 is a cross section view illustrating ~~In~~ an LCD panel in which the second embodiment is employed. As shown, a transflective LCD device 199 includes an array substrate AS, a color filter substrate CS, and a liquid crystal layer 400 interposed between the array substrate AS and the color filter substrate CS. Over a substrate 200 of the array substrate AS, gate lines (not show) and data lines 226 are disposed perpendicularly crossing to each other so they define unit pixels P. As described before, two of the gate data lines are side by side, thereby forming the twin gate and data lines, respectively. The unit pixel P includes the first to fourth sub-pixel regions A1-A4. Each of the first to fourth sub-pixel regions A1-A4 has a transmissive portion B and a reflective portion. D. The transmissive portions B of the first to fourth sub-pixel regions are come together in the middle of the unit pixel. P. Near a crossing of the gate and data lines, a polysilicon thin film transistor T is disposed. The polysilicon thin film transistor T includes a polycrystalline silicon active layer 202, a gate electrode 210, a source electrode 222 and a drain electrode. 224. The first and second passivation layers 228 and 230 covering the polysilicon thin film transistor T have an opening OP that corresponds to the transmissive portions B of the first to fourth sub-pixel regions A1-A4.

As like the color filter substrate in the first embodiment shown in FIG. 19, the color filter substrate CS includes a black matrix 302 on a rear surface of a substrate. 300. The black matrix 302 corresponds to the amorphous thin film transistor T, the gate lines (not shown) and the data lines 226. A color filter layer 304 having red, green and blue colors is also disposed on the rear surface of the substrate 300, and overlaps the black matrix 302. The red, green and blue colors of the color filter layer 304 correspond to the sub-pixels A1-A4, respectively. A common electrode 306 is formed on a rear surface of the color filter layer. 304. In ~~this~~ the transflective LCD device shown in FIG. 20, the liquid crystal layer 400 has a first thickness in the transmissive portions B and a second thickness in the reflective portions D because the passivation layer has the opening OP that corresponds to the transmissive portions B. As above, this thickness difference in the liquid crystal layer 400

equalizes the light passage between the transmissive mode and the reflective mode and permits a high resolution transflective LCD device to be provided.